Barnardius z. myrtæ and *Acanthiza marianæ* discovered by Captain S. A. White in central Australia in 1913 and 1914, and of *Ptilotis albilineata*, Mr. H. L. White's recently described species already alluded to.

List of other Ornithological Publications received.

Oudemans, A. C. Mededeelingen door Dr. A. C. Oudemans over zijne "Dodo-Studiën," gedaan in de Vergadering der "Nederlandsche Ornithologische Vereeniging," gehouden te Winterswijk op 9 Juni, 1917.

Annals of the Transvaal Museum. (Vol. v. pt. 4; Vol. vi. pt. 1. Pretoria, 1917.)

Avicultural Magazine. (Third Series, Vol. ix. Nos. 1, 2. London, 1917.)

Bird-Lore. (Vol. xix. No. 5. New York, 1917.)

Bird Notes. (New Series, Vol. viii. Nos. 9–11. Ashbourne, 1917.)

British Birds. (Vol. xi. Nos. 5–7. London, 1917.)

Bulletin de la Société Zoologique de Genève. (Tome ii. Fasc. 10–12. Genève, 1917.)

The Condor. (Vol. xix. No. 5. Hollywood, Cal., 1917.)

The Irish Naturalist. (Vol. xxvi. No. 10. Dublin, 1917.)

Journal of the Bombay Natural History Society. (Vol. xxv. No. 2. Bombay, 1917.)

Journal of the Federated Malay States Museum. (Vol. vii. pt. 3. Singapore, 1917.)

Revue Française d'Ornithologie. (Nos. 102–4. Orleans, 1917.)

The Scottish Naturalist. (Nos. 67–72. Edinburgh, 1917.)

X.—*Letters, Extracts, and Notes.*

(Plate IV.)

Gulls' Eggs.

Dear Sir,—I am glad that Mr. Jourdain has corrected what appears to have been an error on my part in this connection in 'The Ibis' for 1917 (p. 272). Living at "the back of beyond" and far from museums and oologists, I relied rashly, but, I thought, safely, on the literature of the subject I happened to possess myself.

The suggestion which I used the Gulls to illustrate, together with the arguments generally of the section in which it occurred, were merely intended to suggest that the actual existence of variability in eggs was not incompatible with the possible presence of a factor, the tendency of which would be to make for uniformity. Several of them, together with the necessity for them, would fall to the ground should it be shown that preference is rare in egg-eaters. If, on the other hand, it is common, they would require to be taken into consideration.

Yours truly,
C. F. M. SWYNNERTON.

Gungunyama,
S. Rhodesia,
13 July, 1917.

Ornithology of Malta.

SIR,—In the second part of Mr. G. Despott's interesting and valuable paper on the Ornithology of Malta, some evidence is quoted under the heading of *Falco peregrinus peregrinus* of the breeding of this bird in the Maltese group (p. 474). That the Continental race of the Peregrine visits Malta during the winter months is an admitted fact, but it is much more probable (and is practically certain) that the breeding stock belong to the smaller Mediterranean race, *F. peregrinus brookei*, which is known to breed in Corsica, Elba, Sardinia and many other of the Mediterranean islands. On the other hand, on p. 475, for *F. peregrinus pelegrinoides* read *F. p. brookei*, the former subspecies being the resident form in northern Africa, north of the Sahara. I would also add that the Maltese Jackdaw is *Colœus monedula spermologus*, according to the nomenclature of Hartert's Vög. pal. Fauna which is followed elsewhere in the paper, the name *C. monedula monedula* being restricted to the Scandinavian form.

The Shag reported by Sergeant Mackay (p. 499) must have belonged to the Mediterranean race, *P. graculus desmaresti*, rather than to the form inhabiting the North Atlantic and the North Sea, *P. graculus graculus*. It is somewhat remarkable that this bird should be so common on the coasts of Sardinia and Corsica and in the Adriatic, and yet be unknown or almost so in Malta.

Yours truly,
2 November, 1917. F. C. R. Jourdain.

Birds of Egypt.

Sir,—I have read with great pleasure Captain A. W. Boyd's paper on "Birds in the Suez Canal Zone and Sinai Peninsula," which is especially interesting to me, as I was also stationed in the Suez Canal Zone for some six weeks in February and March, 1916.

My observations, so far as they go, confirm Captain Boyd's remarks on the distribution of the various species, except in the case of the Common Snipe (*Gallinago cœlestis*), which was not uncommon in the marshes along the south-west shores of Lake Timsah, where I shot several. Quail (*Coturnix communis*) were also found in considerable numbers in these marshes and in the fields near them, and during their northward migration, in March, afforded us some excellent sport.

I saw two Pratincoles (*Glareola pratincola*) towards the end of March near the native village south of Ismailia. This species was not observed east of Alexandria and Cairo by Captain Boyd.

A pair of Stone-Curlews (*Œdicnemus* sp.?) had a nest containing two eggs in the desert near the point at which the Canal enters Lake Timsah from the north, and I saw the birds there frequently. When riding along the bank of the Freshwater Canal I also observed several pairs of Pied Kingfishers (*Ceryle rudis*) which were almost certainly nesting.

The Hoopoe (*Upupa epops*) was seen once or twice among the trees near Ismailia. Redshank (*Totanus calidris*) were often heard calling on the mud-flats in the Lake.

Yours truly,
B. E. F., France, T. N. Kennedy, Capt. R.A.
7 November, 1917.

The late Lieut. G. V. Webster.

Sir,—The English Mail has brought me the sad news of the loss of a very valued friend in Mr. Godfrey Vassell Webster, Grenadier Guards, who was killed on the Western front on the 4th of August. No doubt you will publish an official biography in 'The Ibis,' but as one of his seconders when he was elected to the Union this year, may I give my tribute to a good soldier, a good friend, and a good naturalist.

I have known Webster since he was a small boy (and I was not much older myself), and while on leave recently in England was able to see something of him, so far as his military duties allowed; we spent some days together shooting or collecting in East Sussex, and I had ample opportunity of learning that the boyish naturalist had grown into a first-rate observer; his knowledge of English birds was considerable, both as regards their plumages, habits, and racial forms, and as a taxidermist he must have been almost without equal for his age. Of his personal attributes there is no need to write; they are known and admired by all who knew him.

Yours truly,
Hugh Whistler.

Ludhiana, Punjab,
27 September, 1917.

Australian Parrots.

Sir,—In the last number of 'The Ibis' was a very interesting letter from the Marquis of Tavistock regarding Australian Parrots as he knows them in captivity. I value such criticisms as they assist the rectification of erroneous ideas on both sides, and therefore put on record the facts as disclosed by the examination of bird-skins concerning his remarks.

"No mention is made of the striking difference in the colour of the eye in male and female Roseate and Leadbeater's Cockatoos." If there be any difference in colour in the male and female it is not constant in nature *for the species* but may be in some subspecies. Thus the eyes are recorded the same colour in the sexes by my experienced collectors, sometimes one colour, sometimes the other. Consequently I could not lay any stress upon a non-existent feature *as regards the species.* I am emphasising this remark as it is very possible that the eye-coloration may be constantly different in a restricted area and diagnostic as a subspecific feature.

"No mention is made of the 'spatules' of the primaries in the male Queen Alexandra's Parrakeet." This is a generic character of the genus *Northipsitta,* and is fully discussed in the generic diagnosis.

"The females of all *Platycercus* and *Barnardius* Parrakeets are inferior to adult males of the same race in the size of the head and beak, and some are duller in colour and slightly different in markings." The difference in the size of the head cannot be seen in bird-skins, and the difference in the size of the beak is so small that it is not shown by measurements and moreover is not a constant feature, the size of the bill varying with age. The difference in coloration cannot be utilised as a striking feature as the female develops the perfect male plumage with age, so that the most highly-coloured female is scarcely any duller than the most brightly-coloured male, while it is, of course, brighter than the majority of fully-plumaged males. There can scarcely be any doubt that in nature the coloration does develop with age.

"The statement that the adult female Stanley (yellow-cheeked) Parrakeet resembles the male is quite incorrect. The female differs from all other Platycerci in retaining all her life a plumage very similar to that of the young." Notwithstanding the remarks above given based on a sight of nearly four dozen Stanley's, the adult female *in nature* is quite like the adult male. I have examined many more than "four dozen" skins, and my facts are right as regards *nature* and are confirmed by such skilled bird-observers as Mr. F. L. Whitlock and Mr. Tom Carter. If *in captivity* the female retains the immature plumage while the male develops a different coloration, we have another of the extraordinary cases where birds in captivity do not follow the laws of nature. It may be that the birds *in captivity* all came from one district and consequently show a subspecific feature which has not been observed in the bird-skins I have examined.

Lord Tavistock's belief that all Platycercine Parrakeets take only fourteen months to assume adult plumage may be quite true for birds *in captivity*, but it is just as certainly not applicable to these birds in the wild state. It may be here explained that I am using the words *in captivity* to include birds *at liberty* in England. I gave Keartland's results that at least two years elapsed in one case, and this could be easily confirmed by Australian ornithologists.

"The classification of *Platycercus adelaidæ* as merely a local race of *Platycercus elegans* seems hardly justifiable, as it bears no closer resemblance to that bird than to *P. flaveolus*." I agree with Lord Tavistock that this form is almost exactly intermediate between *elegans* and *flaveolus*, as Mr. Edwin Ashby has just shown another apparently connecting link, and the correct status of *adelaidæ* is at present in doubt. As regards coloration, Ashby has named a form *P. elegans fleurieuensis* which connects (apparently) *P. adelaidæ* and *P. elegans, P. subadelaidæ* seems intermediate between *P. adelaidæ* and *P. flaveolus*. But typical *P. flaveolus* lives and breeds along with typical *P. elegans,* and these differ in every detail. It seems at present that *P. adelaidæ* should be associated with *flaveolus* rather than with *elegans*, but further research is necessary.

I would emphasise the fact that though I apparently controvert the statements put forward by Lord Tavistock in his letter, I have only done so on the facts before me and for the purpose of advancing our knowledge of these birds. I really am very grateful for his interesting letter as it may be the means of adding to our knowledge, and it is possible that his statements may prove accurate in the case of certain subspecies, though not constantly true for the species as a whole. If this were proven, we should have advanced a step, while if his note concerning the plumages lead to the recognition of subspecies not otherwise determined, we may through them delve into the history of the evolution of the species.

I would refer those interested in this subject to my paper in the present number concerning these Parrots, which was in the hands of the Editor before I saw Lord Tavistock's letter.

Yours, &c.,
Gregory M. Mathews.

Foulis Court,
Fair Oak, Hants.
29 November, 1917.

The Green Sandpiper.

Sir,—Concerning your editorial note to my paragraph on the Nesting of the Green Sandpiper in Great Britain, to the effect that "Until eggs and parents are taken and identified, we feel that we must regard the breeding of the Green Sandpiper in Great Britain as unproven," may I draw your attention to Rule 7 in the Rules of the B. O. U.? Here it states that if any Member "shall have personally assisted in or connived at the capture or destruction of any bird, nest, or egg in the British Isles, by purchase or otherwise, likely, in the opinion of the Committee, to lead to the extermination or serious diminution of that species as a British bird, ... the Committee shall have power to remove that gentleman's name from the List of Members."

Had I done as your editorial suggested, simply to convince sceptical fellow-ornithologists, I should probably have been so treated, and should have well deserved it.

Surely, Sir, when the young, quite unable to fly, are seen with their parents (by three witnesses), it is proof enough of their having been hatched there, without having to slaughter one or all of them to prove it?

Yours, &c.,
H. W. Robinson, M.B.O.U.

Lancaster.
30 November, 1917.

Third Oological Dinner.

The third Oological Dinner was held at Pagani's Restaurant on Wednesday, September 26, and was attended by thirty-two guests. In the unavoidable absence of Lord Rothschild, Mr. R. W. Chase acted as Chairman.

The subject illustrated by the exhibitors was Erythrism, and a wonderful collection of "red" eggs was shown, among which may be specially mentioned Mr. Massey's series of eggs of *Larus argentatus* and *L. marinus*.

Mr. E. C. STUART BAKER read a short address on the subject (see *antea*, p. 68), and exhibited a fine series of Indian erythristic eggs.

Mr. R. W. CHASE exhibited the following:—

Lapwing (*Vanellus vanellus*): Clutch of 4, dirty white ground with a very few dots and small brown blotches (Dorset); 4, very elongated eggs of most abnormal shape (Yorks.).

Woodcock (*Scolopax rusticola*): 4, pale ground, with reddish-brown caps at larger ends (Wyre Forest).

Oyster-catcher (*Hæmatopus ostralegus*): 3, dark reddish-brown ground, with bold markings (Donegal).

Redshank (*Tringa totanus*): 4, with dark reddish-brown ground (Dorset).

Sandpiper (*Tringa hypoleuca*): 4, with ochreous-red ground (N. Wales).—Br. Birds, vii. p. 255.

Ringed Plover (*Charadrius hiaticula*): 4, with unusually dark ground and bold markings (Norfolk).

Snipe (*Gallinago gallinago*): 4, three eggs with greenish-white ground, scantily marked, the fourth with brown ground and dark cap at larger end. Probably unique. (S. Wales.)

Yellow Bunting (*Emberiza citrinella*): 5, nearly covered with reddish mottling and a few characteristic markings (Salop); 4, white unmarked (Salop).

Corn Bunting (*Emberiza calandra*): 5, white, a few fine brown spots at larger end (Durham); 4, dark ground, with cloudy red and dark brown markings (Lincs.).

Blackbird (*Turdus merula*): 3 erythristic and 1 blue set. Also erythristic eggs of Tree-Pipit, Spotted Flycatcher, Chaffinch, Red-backed Shrike, and Robin.

Mr. E. P. Chance showed very fine series of eggs of Red-backed Shrike (*Lanius collurio*) and Tree-Pipit (*Anthus trivialis*) from his collection.

Dr. E. Hartert showed the following eggs from the Tring Museum:—

1 Herring-Gull (*Larus a. argentatus*) from North Cape: creamy-white with reddish-brown spots.

2 reputed eggs of Iceland Gull (*Larus leucopterus*) from "Labrador": pale red-brown ground, one with large chestnut-red patches, the other finely spotted. Possibly *L. argentatus*, or if *L. leucopterus*, the locality given is incorrect.—Br. Birds, vii. p. 257.

3 eggs of *Sterna bergii velox* from the Persian Gulf, with ground-colour varying from rich reddish-cream to light creamy, scribbled and spotted with blackish-brown and purplish-grey shell-markings.

1 egg of *Gallus domesticus*, deep brown-red.

1 *Sterna fuscata infuscata* (Kermadec Is.): reddish-cream, with dark brown blotches and underlying pale bluish-grey spots.

3 *Vanellus vanellus*: one brownish-rufous, two creamy-rufous ground, markings normal.

2 *Otis tetrax orientalis* (Sarepta): one reddish coffee-brown, the other similar but very much lighter, with faint darker brownish patches.

Corvus (*Heterocorax*) *capensis*. A series from S. Africa, illustrating constant specific erythrism, unique in the family Corvidæ, though abnormally erythristic eggs of various species occur rarely.

A clutch of eggs of *Rhamphocorys clot-bey* from the Oued N'ca, W. Sahara, illustrating constant generic and specific erythrism in the family of Alaudidæ.

3 very pronounced erythristic eggs of the red type of *Sylvia a. atricapilla*.

1 *Sylvia c. communis* (Germany), reddish-cream with

rufous and dark brown spots and purplish-grey shell-marks.

1 clutch *S. undata* (Spain), of a very pronounced reddish type.

1 clutch *S. m. melanocephala* (Algeria), with an egg of *Cuculus canorus minor*. Not only are the eggs of the Warbler of the reddish type, but the Cuckoo's egg is pale cream-colour with faint reddish-brown spots.

The Rev. F. C. R. Jourdain exhibited the following clutches:—

Pica pica pica. Clutch with 2 erythristic eggs, the rest normal (Derbyshire).—Br. Birds, vii. p. 247.

P. pica mauritanica. Clutch with tendency to erythrism (Morocco).

Coccothraustes coccothraustes. Set with rich brown ground (Essex).

Emberiza cioides ciopsis. Erythristic clutch (Japan).

Lanius senator badius. Rich erythristic set (Corsica).—Br. Birds, vii. p. 250.

L. senator senator. Erythristic set (Spain).

Locustella fluviatilis. Strongly erythristic clutch (Hungary).

Sylvia communis. Red set (Leicestershire).—Br. Birds, vii. p. 252.

S. undata undata. Strongly marked red set (Spain).

Turdus aureus. Set with brownish-red ground, almost uniformly marked (Japan).—Br. Birds, vii. p. 253.

T. merula. Set with pinkish-white ground and reddish markings (Warwickshire).

Tringa totanus. Set with red-brown ground (Spain).

Vanellus vanellus. Set of 2 erythristic eggs (British).

Sterna hirundo. Set of 2 red eggs (British).

Lieut. D. H. Meares showed two sets of 3 eggs of *Sterna hirundo*, both highly erythristic, taken on June 6 and 24 in East Anglia from the same bird.—Br. Birds, x. p. 292.

He also exhibited a clutch of 3 eggs of Redshank (*Totanus totanus*) with light green ground, and one of Common Snipe (*Gallinago gallinago*), in which all four eggs were pale uniform green, unspotted. Before blowing, these eggs were blotched with darker green, but these markings have faded.

Mr. H. Massey exhibited a splendid series of no fewer than 33 erythristic eggs of the Herring-Gull (*Larus argentatus*) from the Norwegian coast, including seven sets of 3.

9 erythristic eggs of *L. marinus*, including two sets of 3, all from Norway.

One erythristic egg of *L. fuscus* (Norway) and one of *L. glaucus* (Labrador).

15 eggs of Blackcap (*Sylvia atricapilla*), all erythristic type.

9 eggs of Rock-Pipit (*Anthus s. obscurus*), all erythristic type.

Also a greyish-pink set of Meadow-Pipit (*A. pratensis*) from Sweden, and erythristic eggs of Skylark (*Alauda arvensis*), Tawny Pipit (*Anthus campestris*), Yellow Bunting (*Emberiza citrinella*), Little Bunting (*E. pusilla*), and Wood-Warbler (*Phylloscopus sibilatrix*). Also 36 more or less rufous eggs of *Cuculus canorus* with fosterers, 15 decidedly erythristic.

Mr. C. E. Pearson exhibited a series of clutches of *Larus argentatus* ranging from pale blue, unmarked, and grey with brown blotches, to the normal type and the erythristic form, of which three eggs were shown.

Mr. R. H. Read showed sets of various species, some strongly erythristic and others showing a tendency towards it. Among them were fine red sets of Common Whitethroat, Sedge-Warbler, Blackcap, Meadow-Pipit, Tree-Pipit, Chaffinch, and Red-backed Shrike; also a set of Bullfinch, with pure white ground and red spots, all taken by himself. Other interesting eggs were two purplish-red eggs of Cuckoo with the set of Tree-Pipit in which they were found; set of 3 Herring-Gulls (Norway), two with white ground, the third cream-coloured, and all marked with red; fine red eggs of Sooty Tern from Ascension, Red Guillemot, Razorbill, Redshank, etc. Others with more or less erythristic tendency were sets of Mistle-Thrush, Blackbird, Greenfinch, Yellow Bunting, Lesser Whitethroat. Tree- and House-Sparrow, Snow Bunting, etc. With each set of erythristic eggs were shown sets of normal type, or tending to vary in the opposite direction. Eggs of Lapwing and Carrion Crow were also shown, so heavily marked that they might almost be classed as melanistic varieties.

Dr. P. Rendall showed clutches of 9, 11, and 9 eggs of Pied Wagtail (*Motacilla alba lugubris*), all taken within thirty-seven days and within half a mile, in the same season. The first and second nests were only a foot apart. The last set contained a Cuckoo's egg. A Cuckoo's egg with dull red splashes was also shown with 3 Hedge-Sparrow's eggs (Surrey, 1909), also one of a dark sienna-red, and 3 Meadow-Pipit's eggs (Staffs., 1916).

Mr. S. Boorman exhibited three sets of Blackcap (*Sylvia atricapilla*) of pink type, of which four sets were found within a radius of half a mile in a fortnight, but none since. Also set of 4 Tree-Pipit (*Anthus trivialis*), bright terra-cotta ground with black hair-lines (Suffolk), and set of 6 very bright red-brown eggs taken in Surrey. A set of 4 Robin's and one erythristic Cuckoo's egg, taken in Surrey, were also shown.

Mr. F. R. Ratcliff exhibited a very fine rufous set of Purple Gallinule (*Porphyrio porphyrio*) taken at Lac Fezzara in North Algeria.

Major C. Smeed showed a set of Ringed Plover (Gullane Links), with unusual light slaty-blue ground, finely marked.

Also an abnormally small Cuckoo's egg with 3 Whitethroat (Dorset).

Set of 4 Meadow-Pipit (Hants), closely resembling Reed-Warbler's eggs.

Set of 5 Meadow-Pipit taken in an oat-field near Ypres, and closely resembling an erythristic type of Tree-Pipit's egg, both in size and colour. Major Smeed spent much time and trouble in watching and identifying the birds.

Mr. G. Tomkinson exhibited a series of five sets of Tree-Pipit's eggs, ranging in colour from plain blue (unmarked) to blue with brick-red spots and blue with reddish blotches; also a set of 6 Blackcap with pink ground. One of the clutches of blue Tree-Pipit's eggs contained a Cuckoo's egg.

Mr. Abel Chapman also forwarded for exhibition the eggs described in 'Wild Norway,' p. 107.

Mr. Percy F. Bunyard exhibited the following erythristic eggs from his collection:—

British Jay (*Garrulus glandarius rufitergum*). A clutch of 6 from Northants, with minute reddish-brown markings on a white ground; a similar clutch of 4 from the New Forest. —British Birds, vii. p. 247; Bull. B. O. C. xxxiii. p. 70.

Greenfinch (*Chloris chloris*). A clutch of 5 from Gloucestershire, with rose-pink markings on a pure white ground. —British Birds, vii. p. 247.

Hawfinch (*Coccothraustes coccothraustes*). A clutch of 5 from Kent, creamy-white ground, richly blotched and vein-marked reddish brown; underlying markings lead-grey.—British Birds, vii. p. 247; one egg is figured in Dresser's 'Eggs of the Birds of Europe'; Bull. B. O. C. xxiii. p. 24.

British Bullfinch (*Pyrrhula p. pileata*). A clutch of 5 from Northants, and a clutch of 4 from Surrey, pure white ground, faintly marked with pale red; a clutch of 6 from Surrey, and a clutch of 6 from Kent, apparently in the transition stage, being only very faintly tinged greenish-blue.—British Birds, vii. p. 248; Bull. B. O. C. xxiii. p. 24, xxvii. p. 49.

Crossbill (*Loxia curvirostra*). A clutch of 5 from Suffolk, with pure white ground, faintly marked pale red.—British Birds, vii. p. 248; Bull. B. O. C. xxxi. p. 20.

Corn Bunting (*Emberiza calandra*). A clutch of 4 pure white eggs, without markings, Suffolk; also a clutch of 5 from Suffolk, with greyish-white ground, with conspicuous underlying grey markings.—Bull. B. O. C. xxv. p. 14.

Yellow Hammer (*Emberiza citrinella*). A clutch of 5 from the Continent, exceptionally reddish in appearance, with a total absence of any greenish tinge usually found in the eggs of the species.—Bull. B. O. C. xxix. p. 87.

Skylark (*Alauda arvensis*). A clutch of 4 from Orkney, only three of which show true erythrism; the fourth is almost normal in appearance, but is tinged with red, suggesting that erythrism with some species is a transition stage.—British Birds, vii. p. 249, wrongly described as a clutch of 3; Bull. B. O. C. xxiii. p. 24.

Grey-headed Wagtail (*Motacilla flava thunbergi*). A clutch of 6 from the Continent, showing true erythrism.

Rock-Pipit (*Anthus petrosus*). Two clutches of 5 from Kincardine, both of which are exceptionally fine examples of true erythrism.—Ibis, 1916, p. 187.

Whitethroat (*Sylvia communis*). A clutch of 6 exceptionally handsome eggs from Northants; also a clutch of 5 from Surrey, and two clutches from the Continent.—British Birds, vii. p. 252, wrongly described as *all* Continental.

Lesser Whitethroat (*Sylvia curruca*). A clutch of 4 from Banham, Suffolk, taken June 25, 1909, by L. W. Leader, who flushed the bird from the nest. This is believed to be the first authenticated record of erythrism occurring in the eggs of this species; the eggs resemble in some respects the erythristic egg of the Common Whitethroat, but they possess characteristics of the Lesser Whitethroat; they also agree in size. Weight: average 4 eggs, 0·095 m.g.; average weight of 4 erythristic eggs of Common Whitethroat, 0·113 m.g.—Bull. B. O. C. xxxvii. p. 22.

Blackcap (*Sylvia atricapilla*). A particularly beautiful and well represented series, to show that an erythristic form shows as much variation as the type.—Bull. B. O. C. xxvii. p. 49.

British Song-Thrush (*Turdus musicus clarkei*). Clutches of 5 and 4 from Surrey; also a clutch of 4 from Sussex, all with pure white ground. The two Surrey clutches are only faintly marked with pale red; the Sussex clutch has rich reddish-brown spots. One from the first clutch is figured in Dresser's 'Eggs of the Birds of Europe.' An exactly similar egg is figured in the Cat. Birds Eggs B. M. iv. pl. viii. fig. 12.—Bull. B. O. C. xxv. p. 14; xxvii. p. 17; xxix. p. 87; British Birds, vii. p. 254.

Common Nightingale (*Luscinia megarhyncha*). A clutch of 3 from Northants, with a rose-pink ground, heavily marked at large ends with black-brown.—British Birds, vii. p. 254.

Spotted Flycatcher (*Muscicapa grisola*). A clutch of 5 from Kent, entirely without the greenish tinge, a comparatively rare occurrence with this species.—Ibis, Jan. 1916, p. 187; British Birds, vii. p. 251.

Cuckoo (*Cuculus canorus*). Four eggs from Kent, and one from Northants, all with Hedge-Sparrow's; all distinctly erythristic.

Nightjar (*Caprimulgus europæus*). Four clutches from various localities, showing pinkish ground.—British Birds, vii. p. 254; Bull. B. O. C. xxiii. p. 24.

Green Sandpiper (*Totanus ochropus*). A very reddish clutch. At least one form of the eggs of this species has a distinctly erythristic tendency.

Wood-Sandpiper (*Totanus glareola*). A clutch of 4 from Lulea.

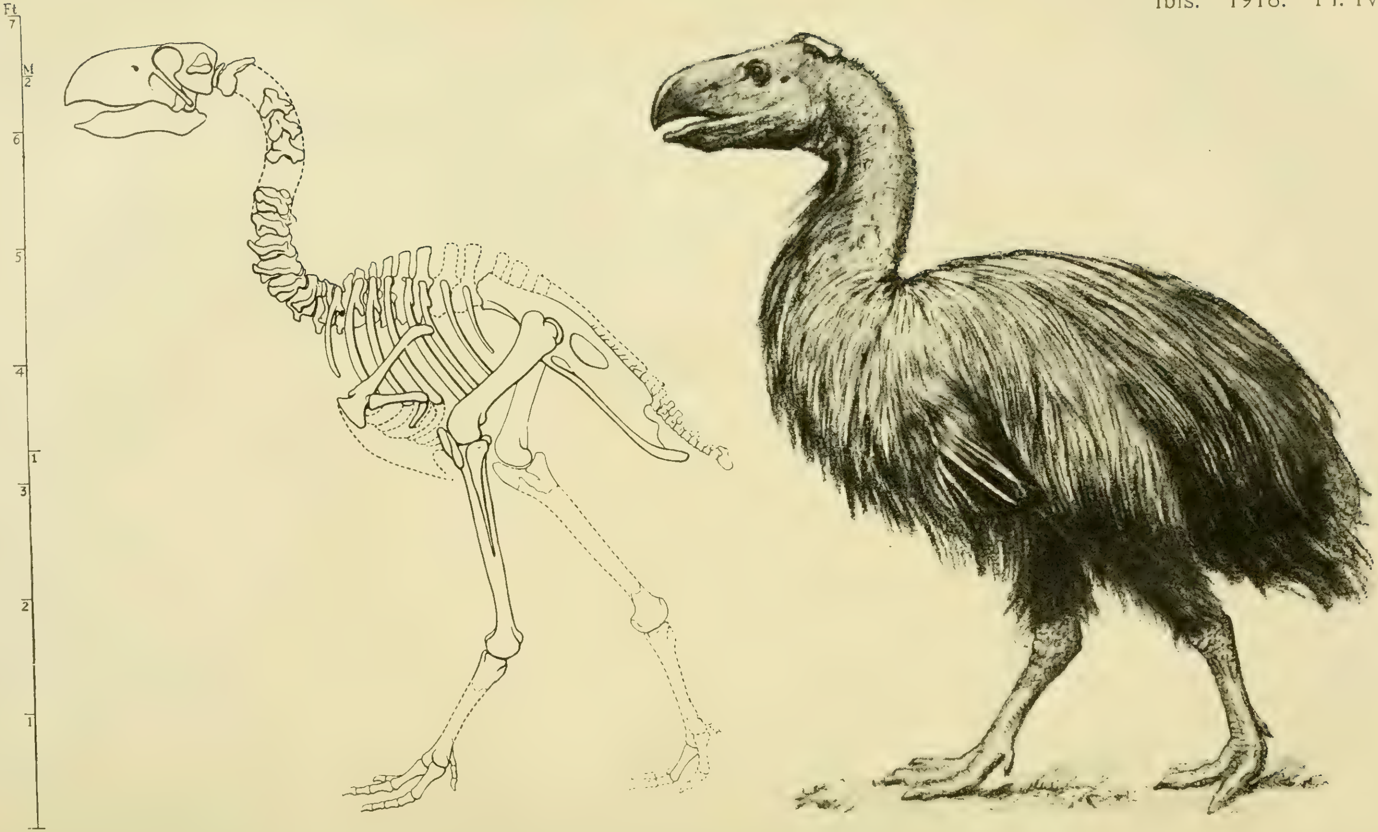
Kentish Plover (*Ægialitis alexandrina*). A clutch of 4 from Holstein, with erythristic tendency; the green pigment is, however, present in the innermost lime-layer, though very slight.

Lapwing (*Vanellus vanellus*). A clutch of 3 from Forfar, showing true erythrism; the green pigment usually present in the innermost lime-layer is wholly absent.—Ibis, 1917, p. 127.

Herring-Gull (*Larus argentatus*). A clutch of 3 very beautiful eggs from Norway. This clutch differs from the type eggs in the arrangement of the markings; this apparently often occurs with erythristic eggs.

Common Tern (*Sterna hirundo*). Three clutches of 3, and two of 2, each British; all from same locality. These are remarkably beautiful eggs, and vary in ground-colour from salmon-pink to reddish-brown. These eggs were first described by me in Bull. B. O. C. xxix. p. 45; British Birds, vii. p. 256.

Razorbill (*Alca torda*). Five eggs from various localities, showing true erythrism. The greenish tinge usually present in the innermost lime-layer in the eggs of this species is quite absent, which is apparently of rare occurrence.



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DIATRYMA STEINI.